

Fig. 2

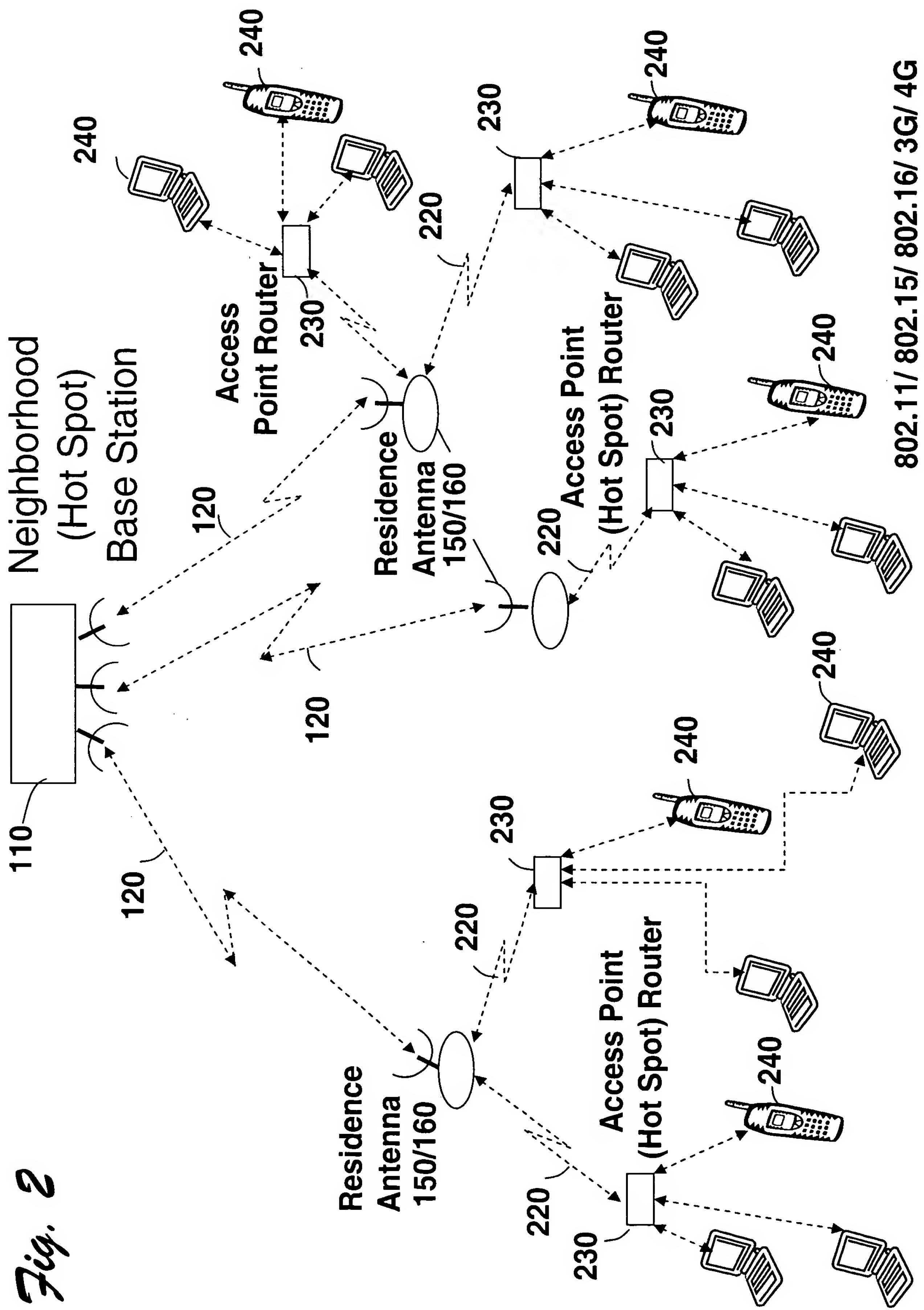
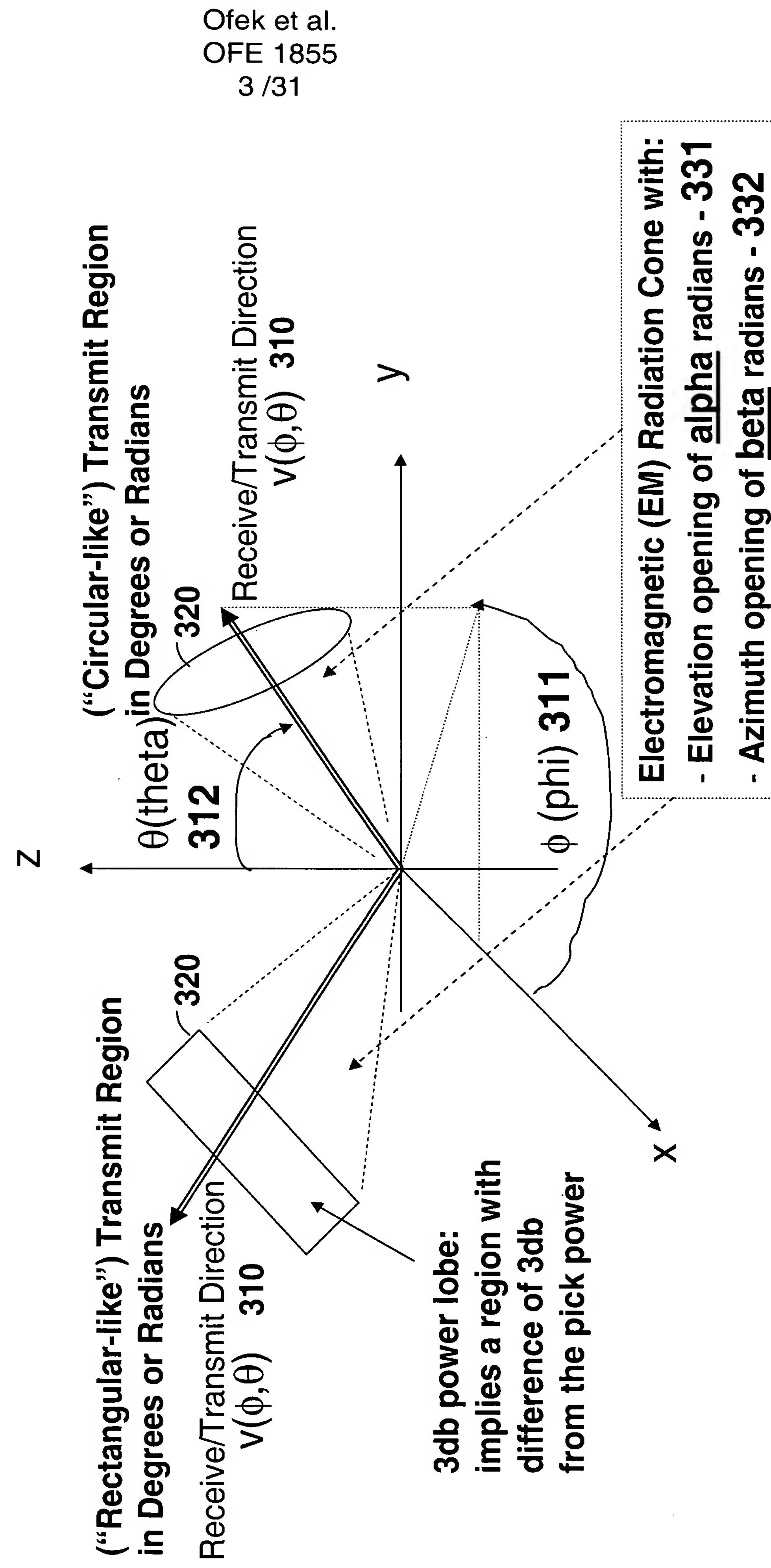


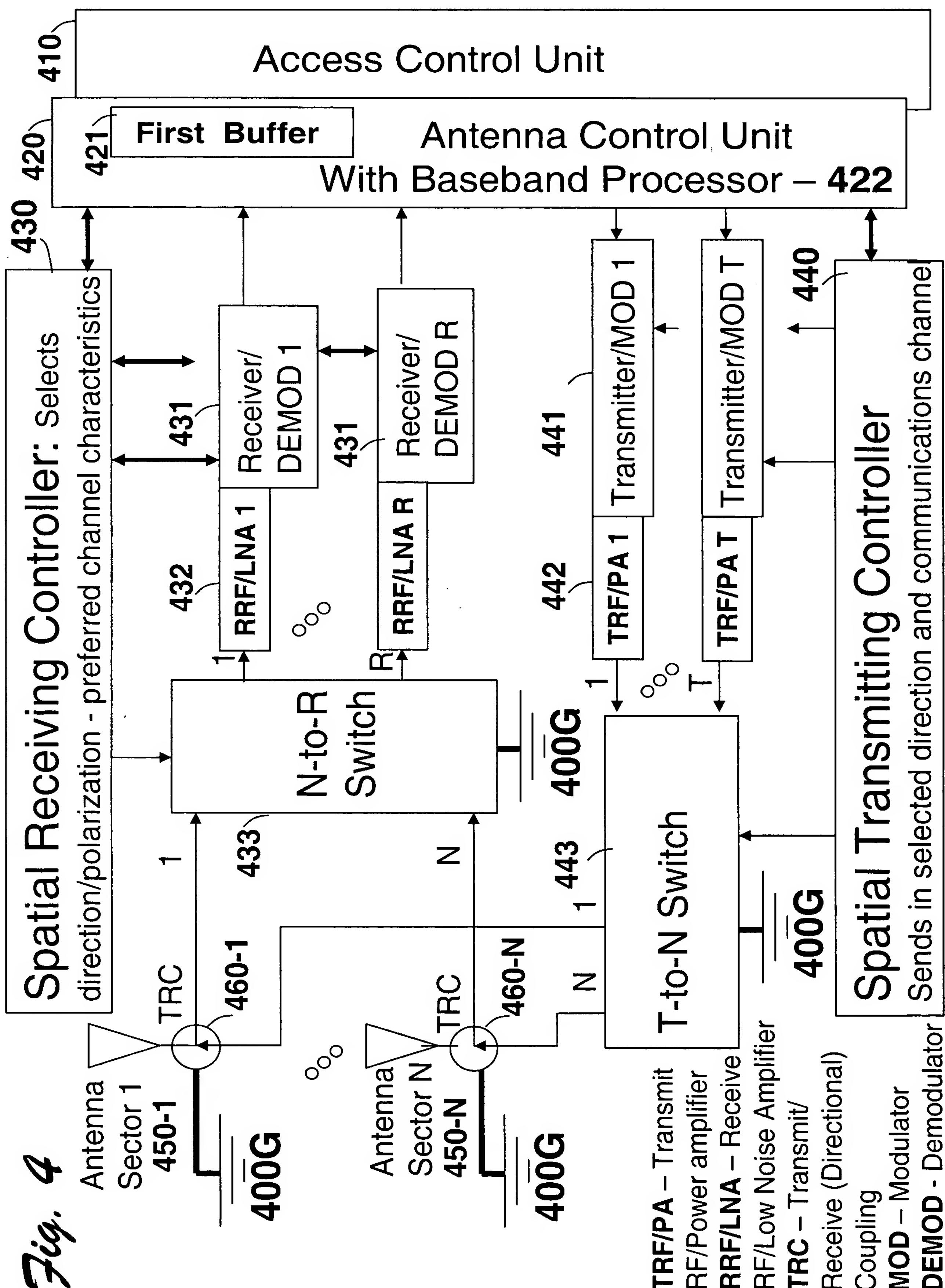
Fig. 3

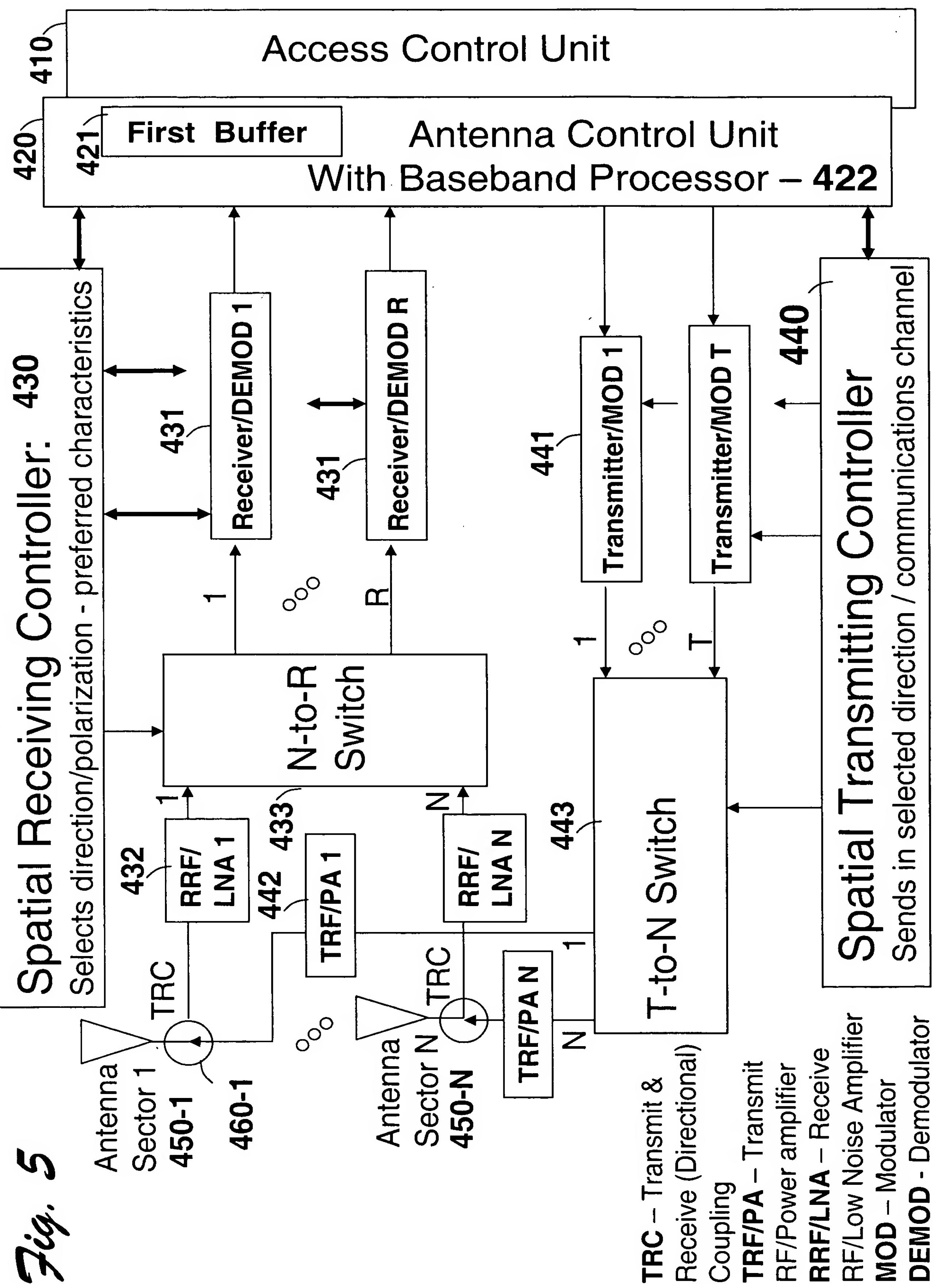
Each Antenna Sector 160 is Defined by:

1. **Receive/Transmit Direction in 3D (Three Dimensional) Space, and**
2. **Receive/Transmit Region**
(the region perpendicular to the Receive/Transmits Direction in a defined distance)



Zig. 4





Antenna System (AS) - 150

The diagram illustrates a cylindrical antenna array. A vertical cylinder is divided into 160 equal sectors, represented by a grid of 16 vertical columns and 20 horizontal rows of points. A horizontal line with an arrow at the right end, labeled 'AS', indicates the direction of signal transmission. The number '160' is positioned at the top left, and '610' is at the bottom right.

Each Flat Side (Face)
With Multiple "Patches"
See Figs. 21-22

Antenna Sectors On a Cube

630
Ante
an O

160

**Each Side (Face)
With Multiple Patches**
See Figs. 21-22

- Spatial Receiving Controller
- Spatial Transmitting Controller
- Receiver – RRF
- Transmitter – TRF
- N-to-R Switch
- T-to-N Switch

Antenna Sectors on a PENTAGON DODECAHEDRON

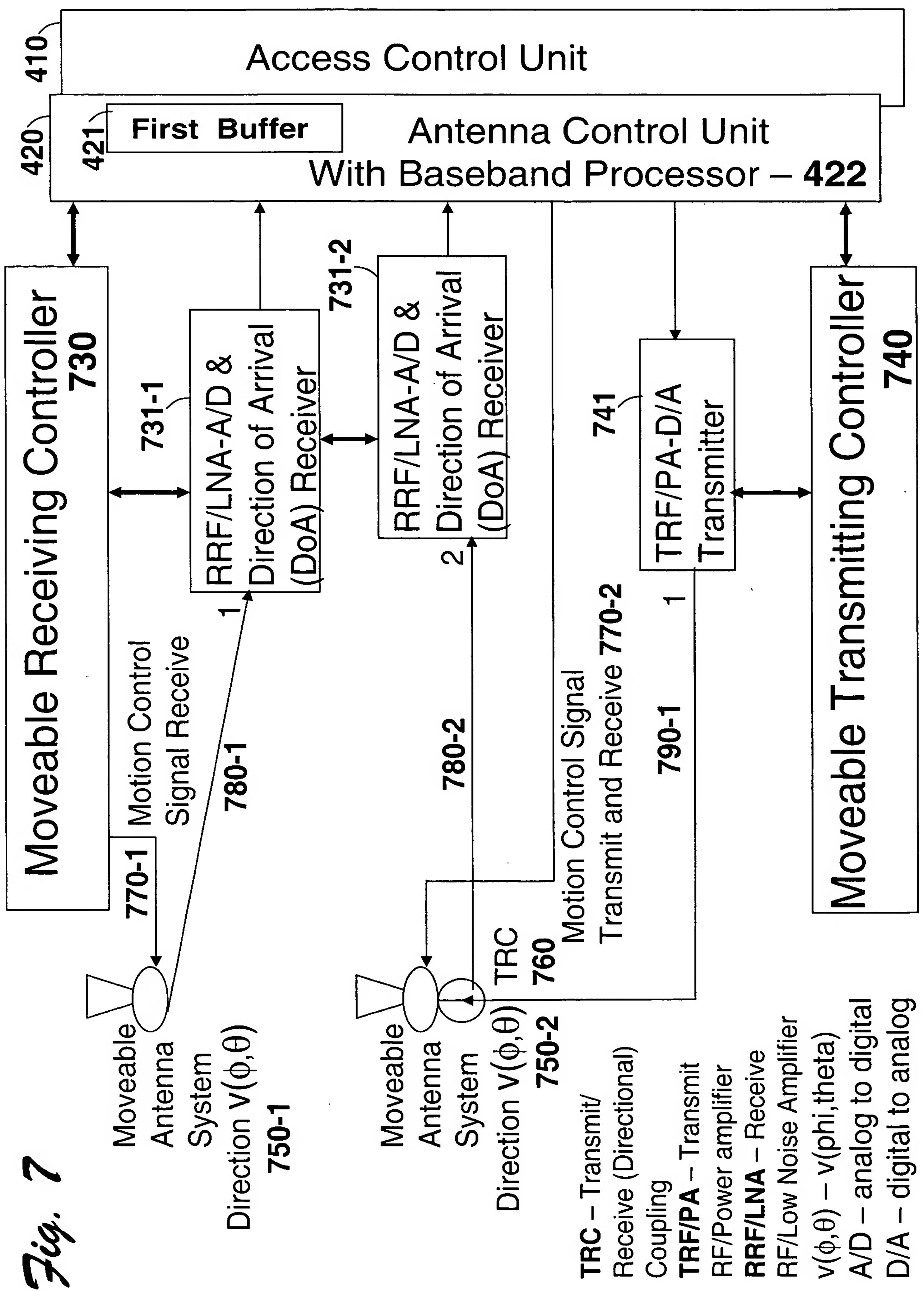
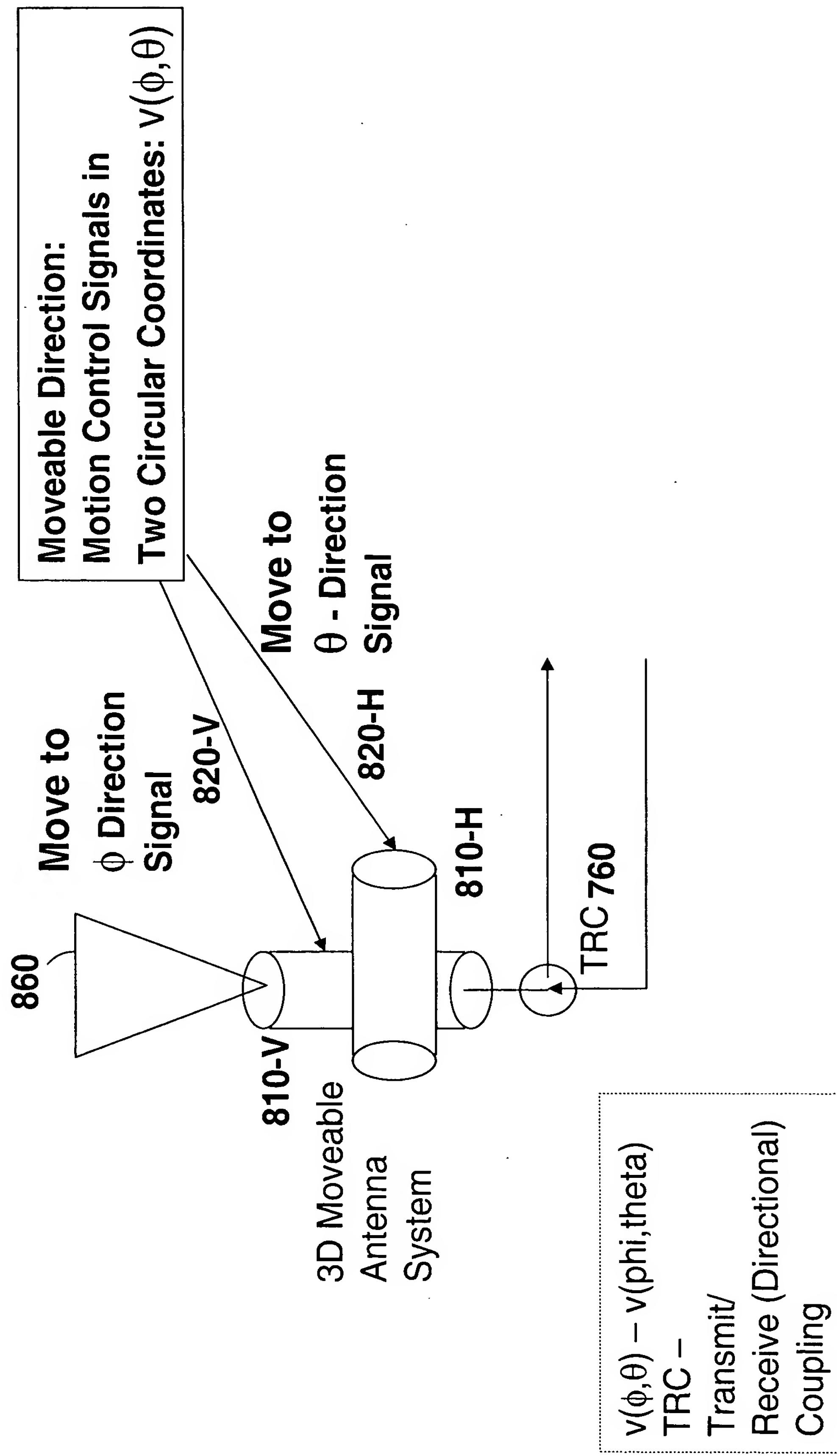


Fig. 8

Antenna System (AS) – 750 (step-motor / electric motor / electric field)



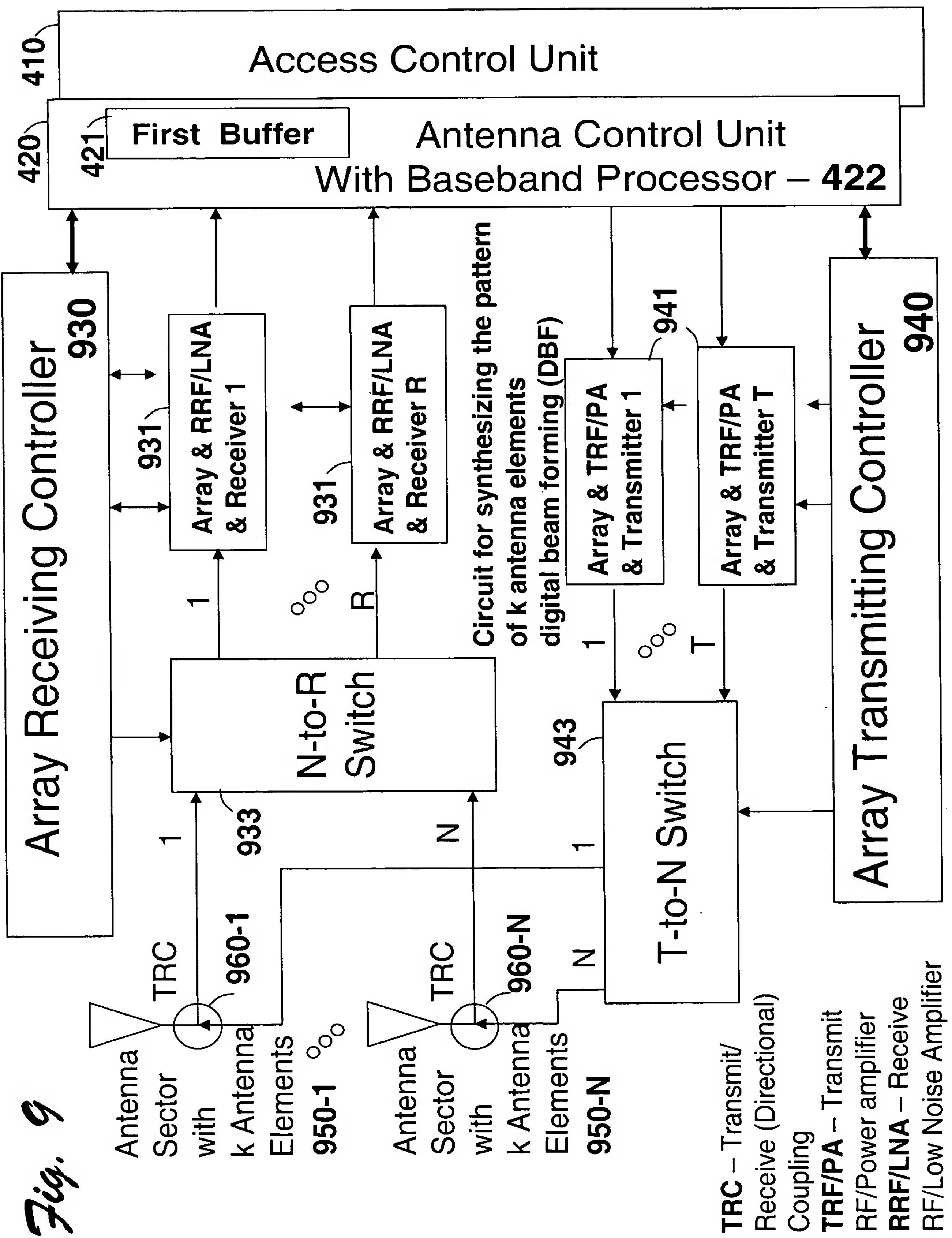


Fig. 10
Plurality of Phase Array
Antenna Sectors
Each with 2^*k Antenna Elements

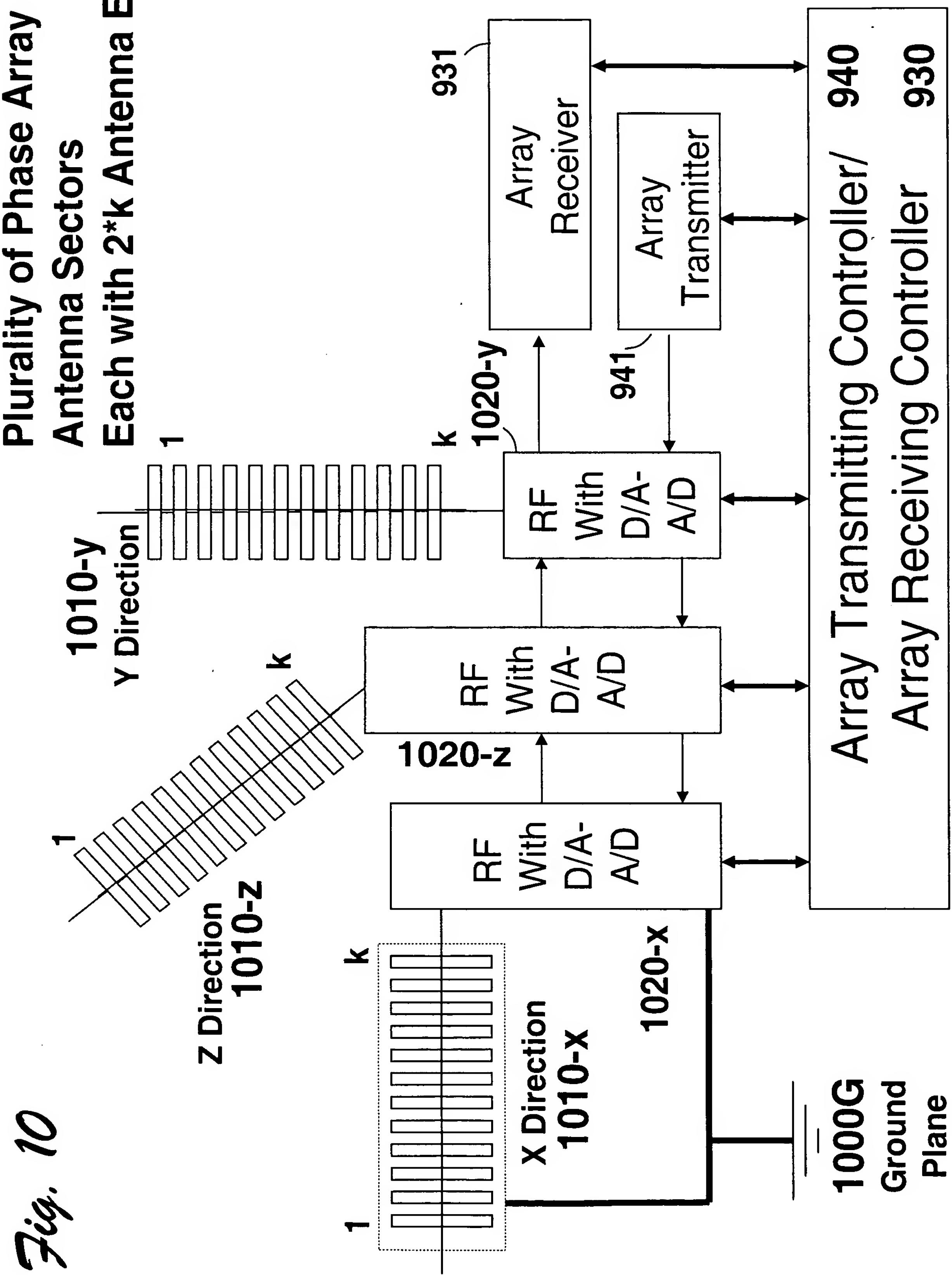


Fig. 11

Access Control Unit - 410

Send Data Packet Procedure: 1100

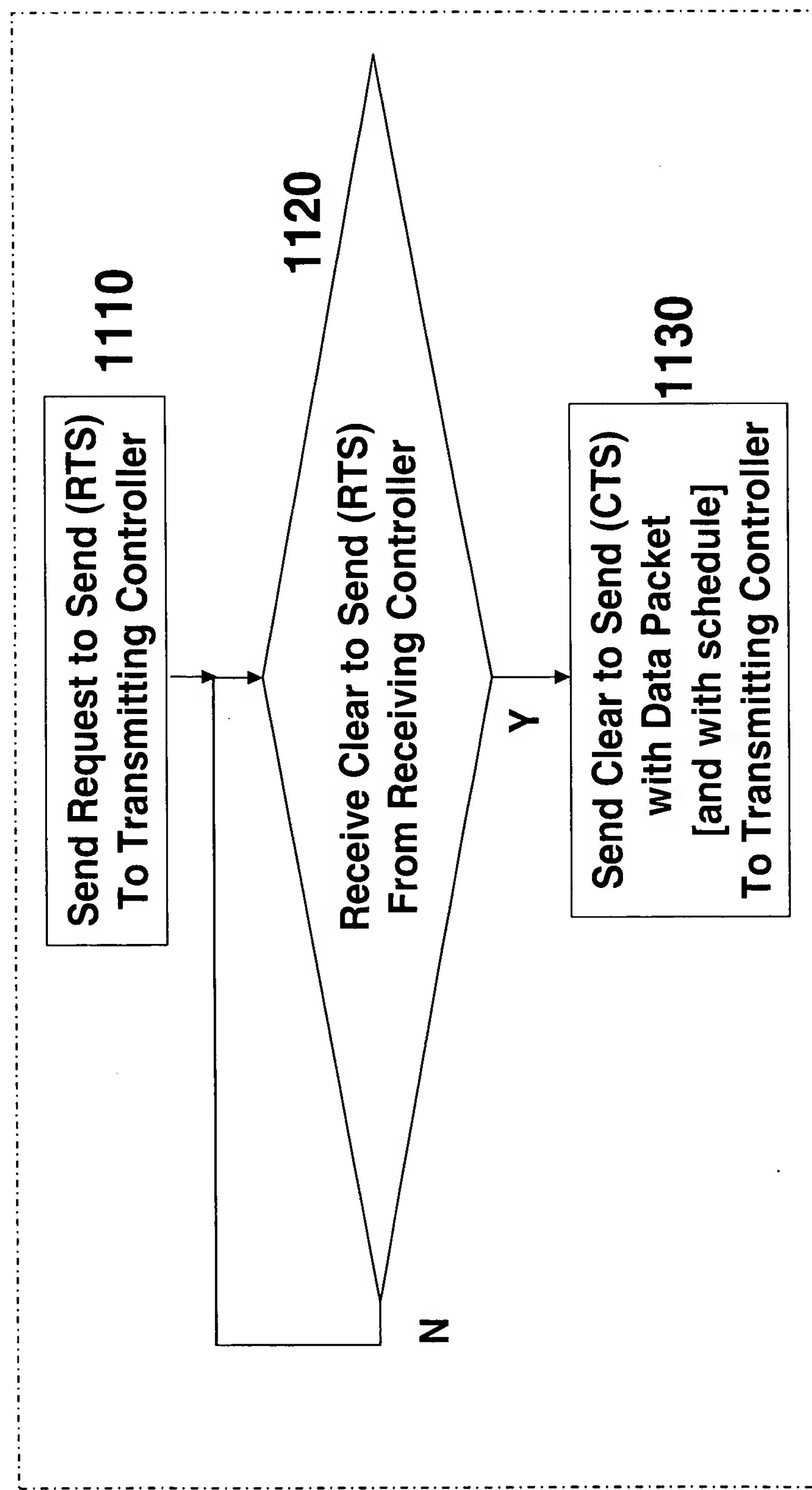


Fig. 12

Antenna Control Unit - 420

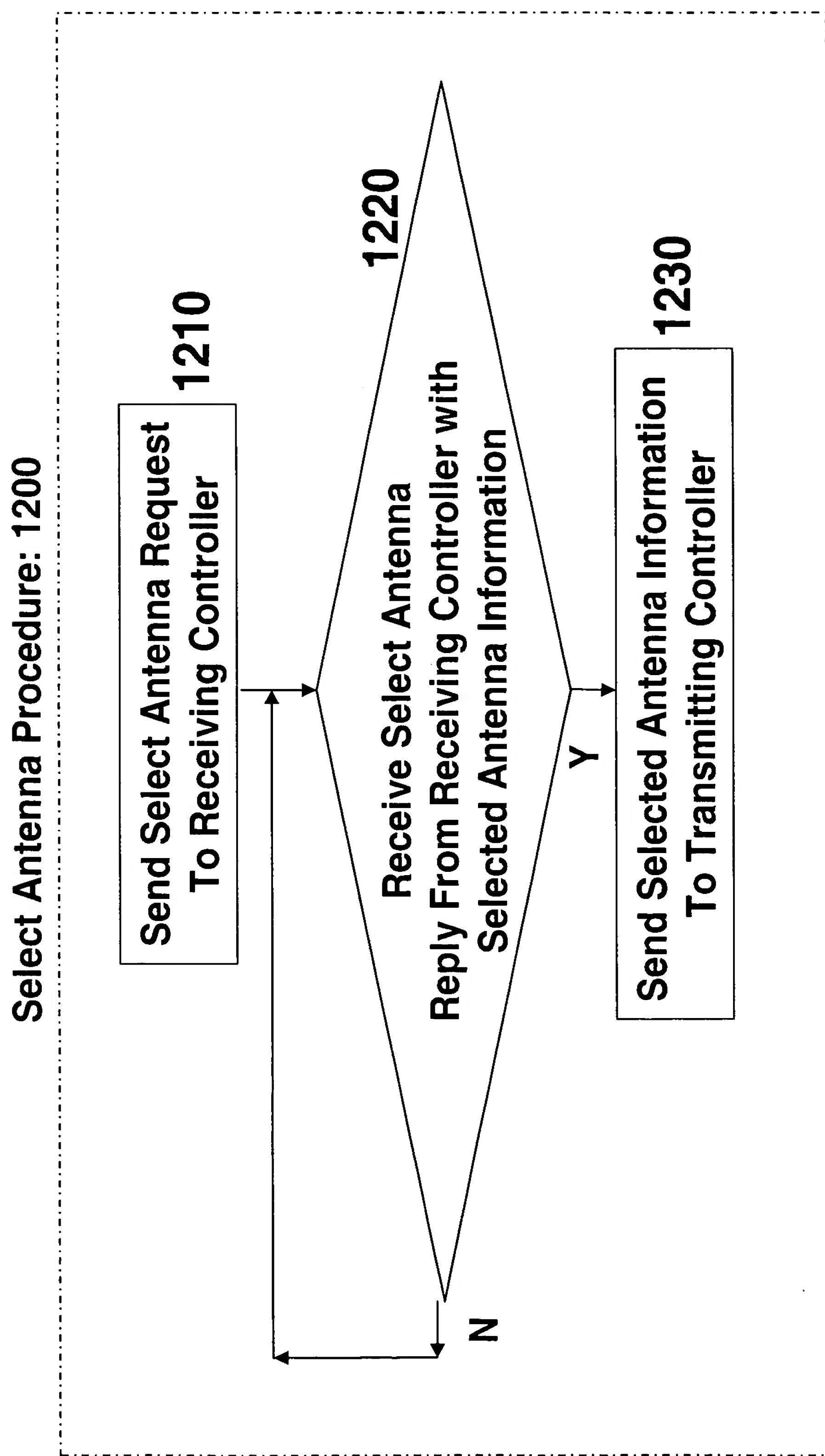


Fig. 13

Spatial Receiving Controller - 430

Select Antenna Algorithm: Continuous Direction-of-Arrival Operation 1300

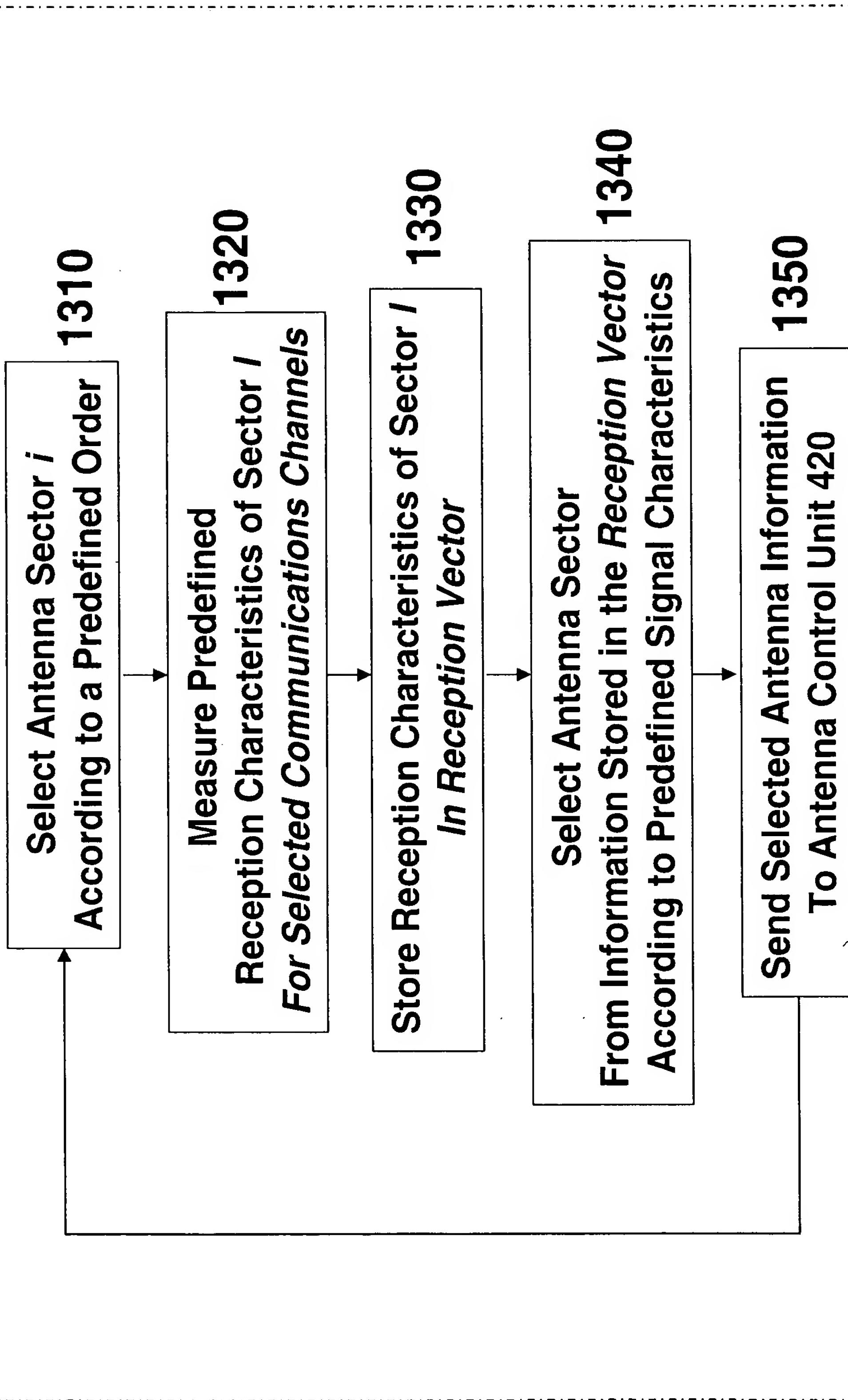


Fig. 14 Spatial Transmitting Controller - 440

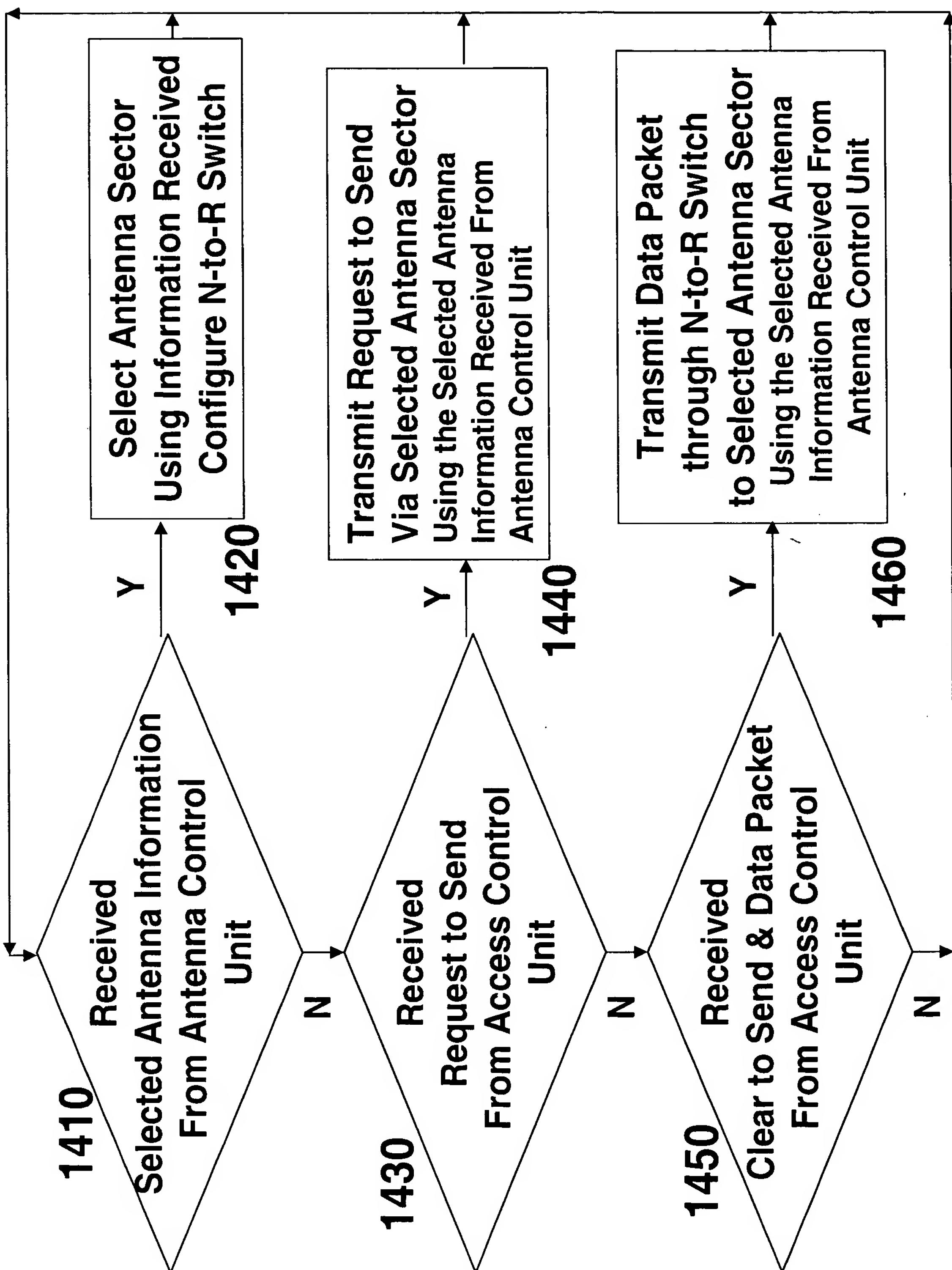


Fig. 15

Moveable Receiving Controller – 730 Select Direction Algorithm: Continuous Direction-of-Arrival Operation 1500

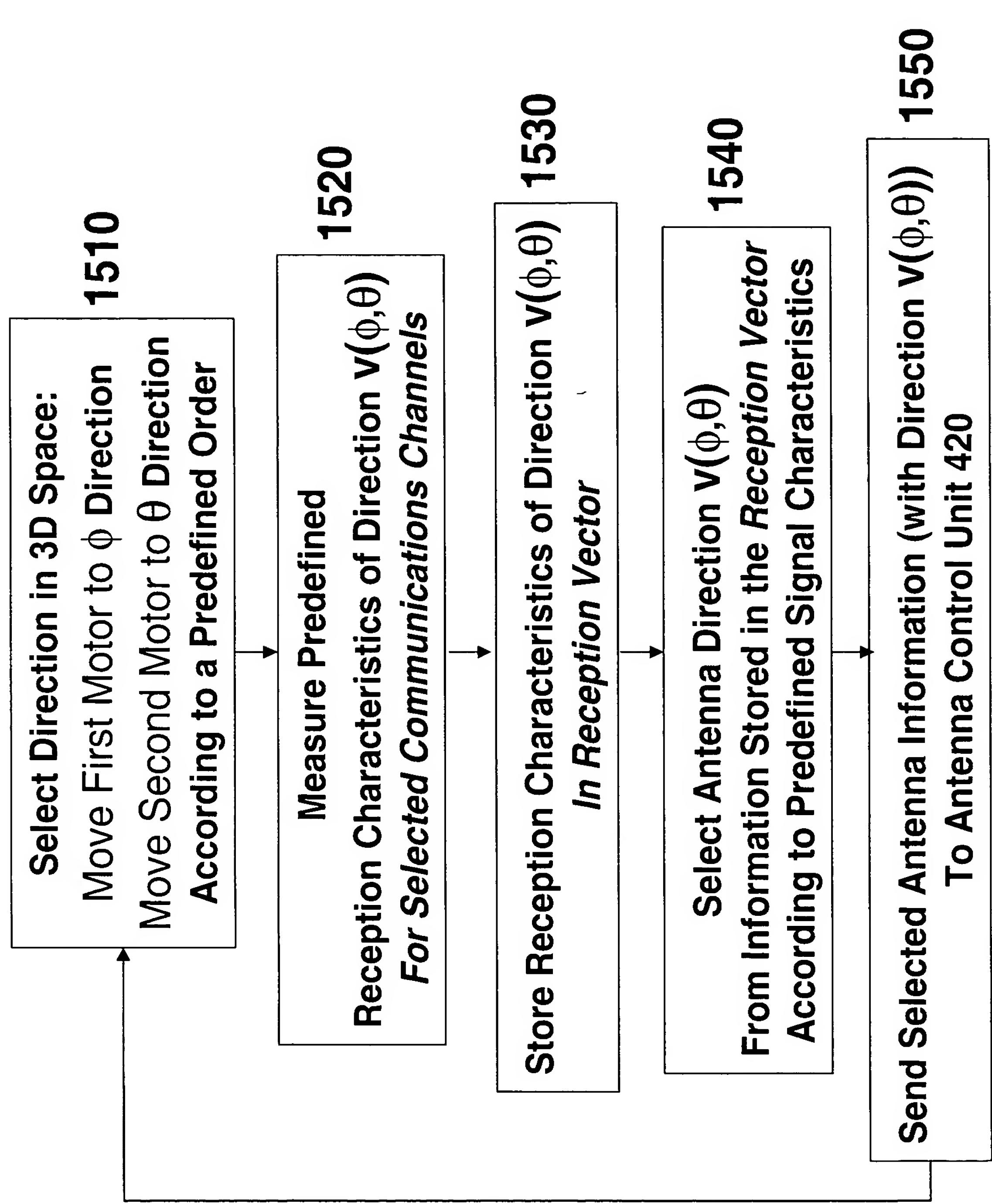
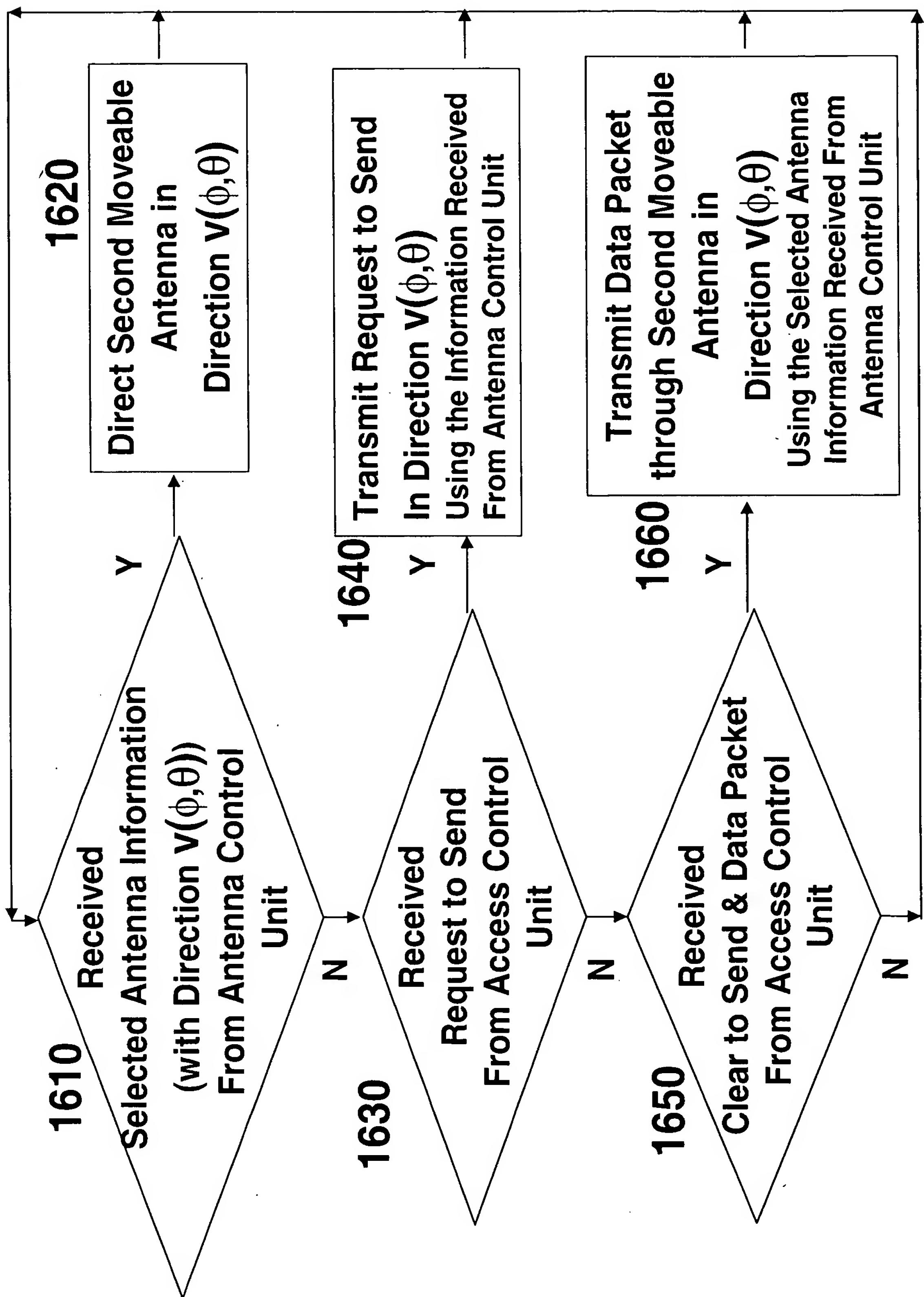


Fig. 16 Moveable Transmitting Controller - 740



Zig. 17

Array Receiving Controller - 930

Select Direction Algorithm: Continuous Direction-of-Arrival Operation 1700

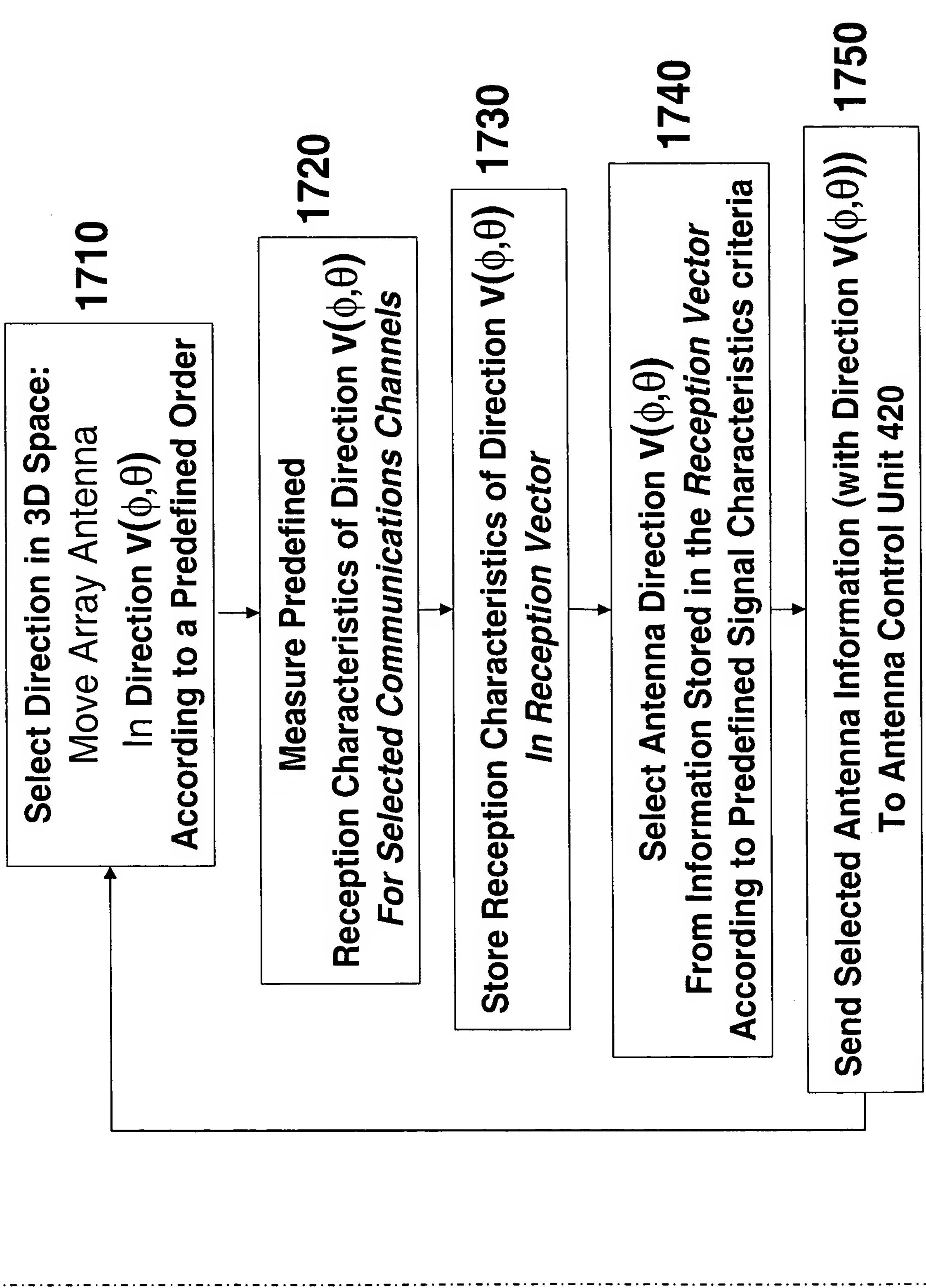


Fig. 18

Array Transmitting Controller - 940

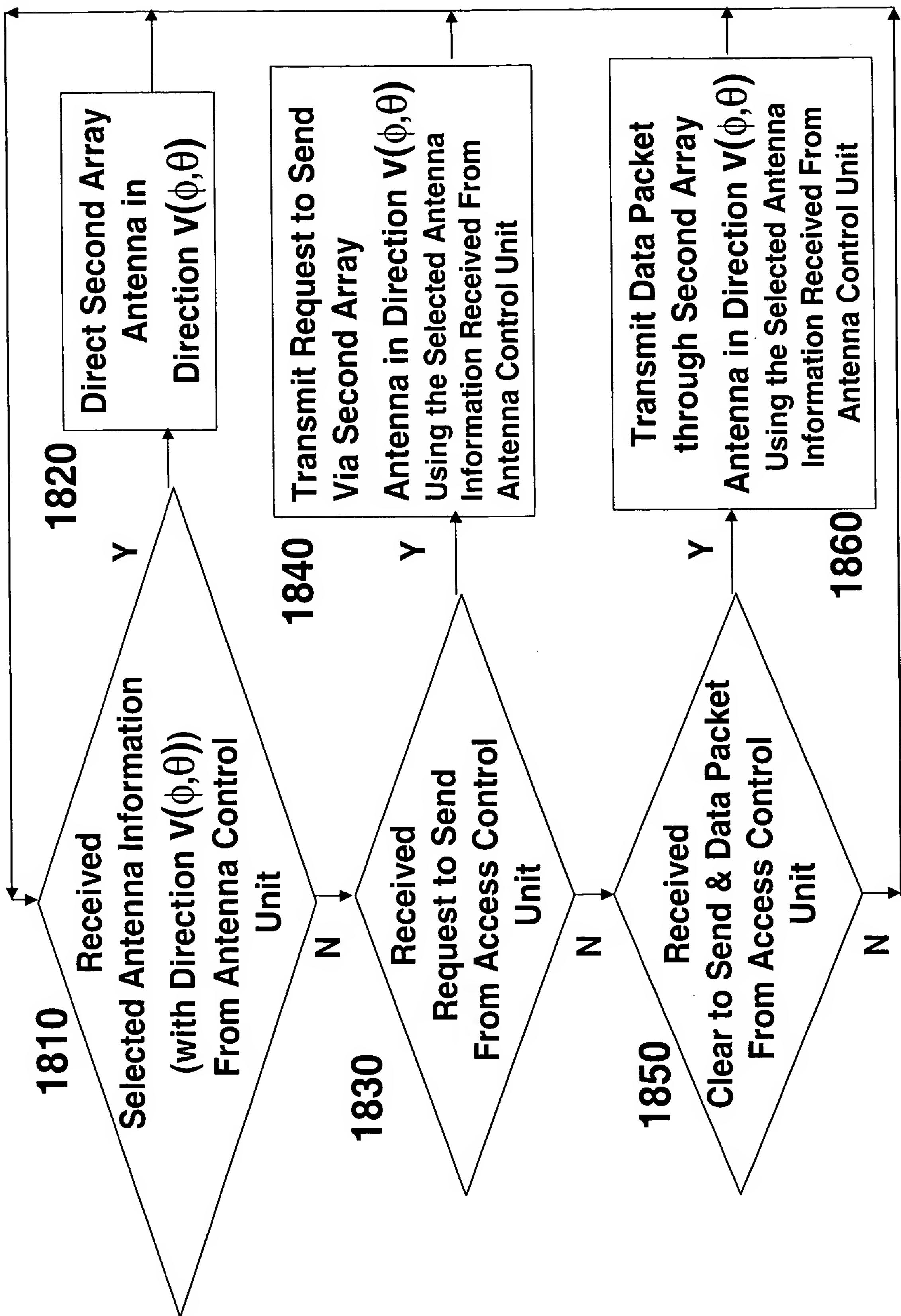


Fig. 19 on Different Frequencies – Selecting Transmit Antenna Sector

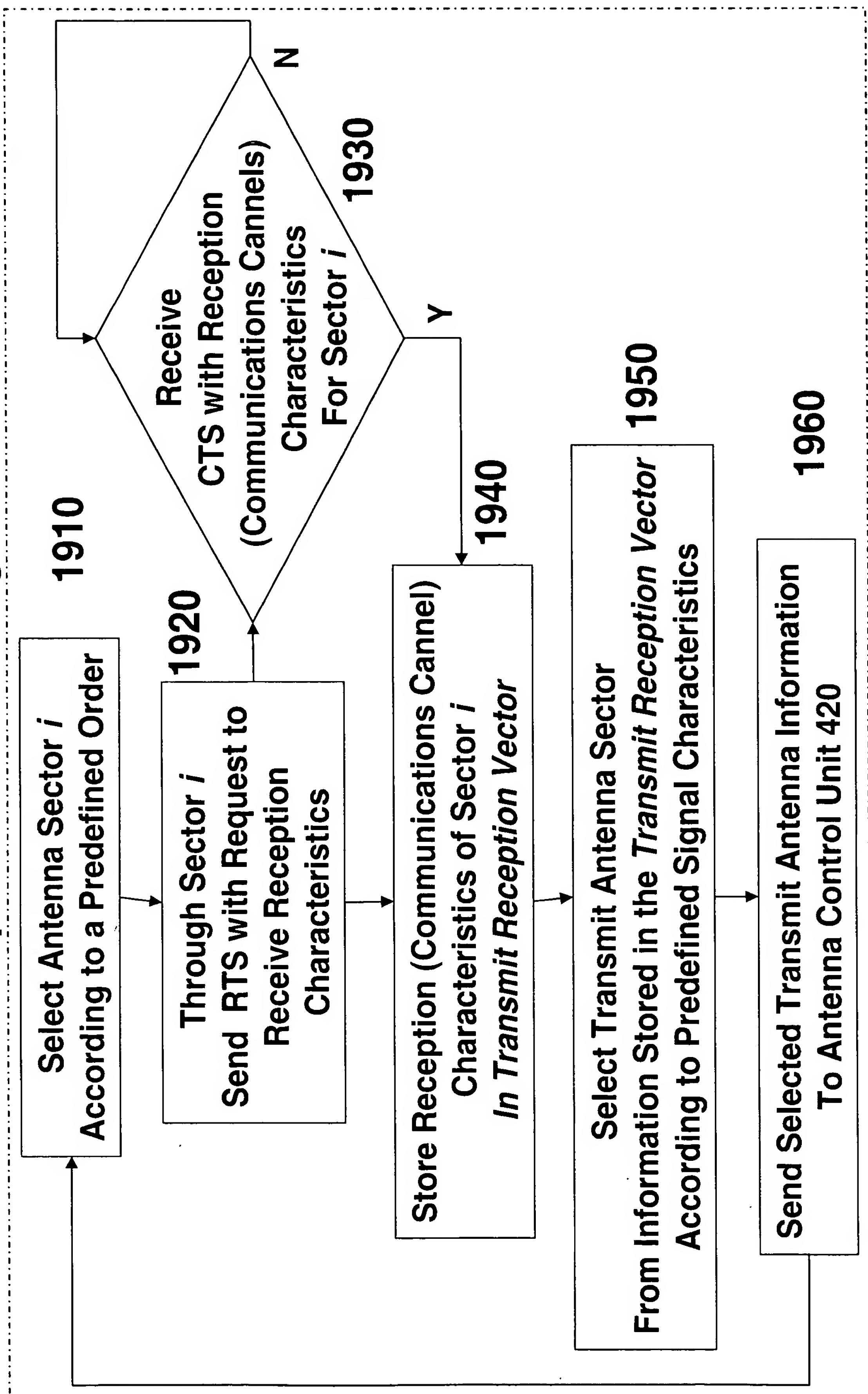


Fig. 20

Mobile Locks on a Specific Access Point Identification

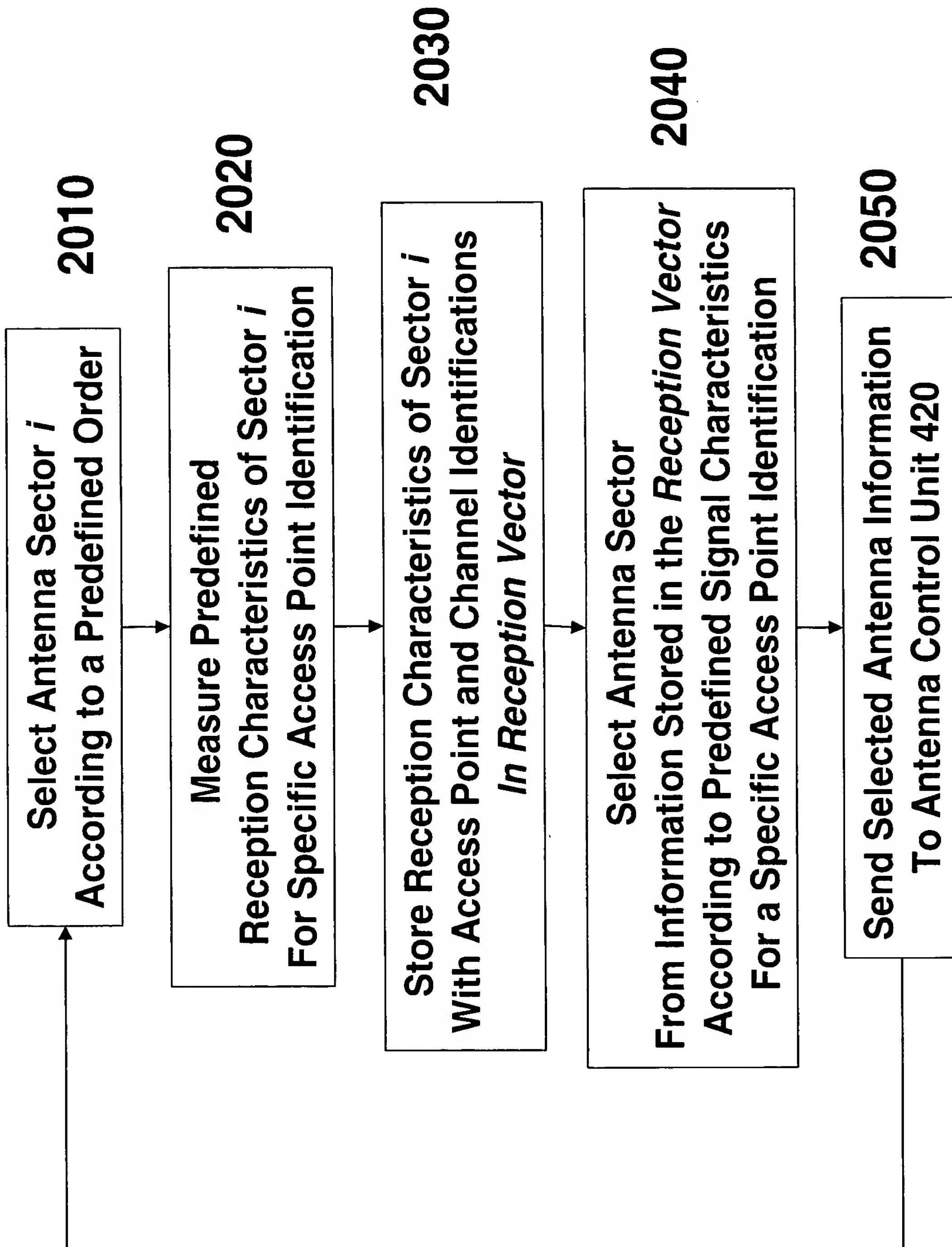
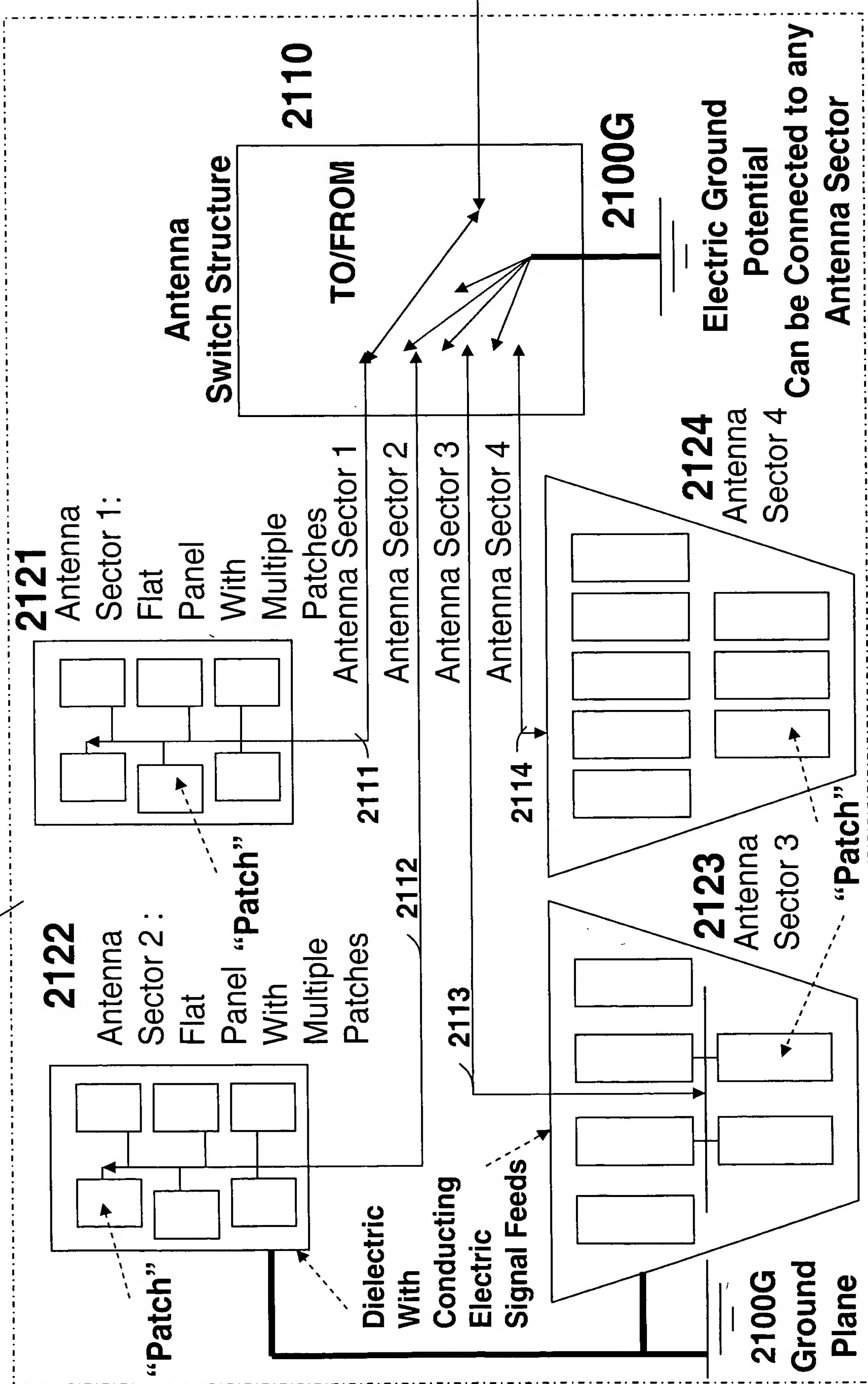
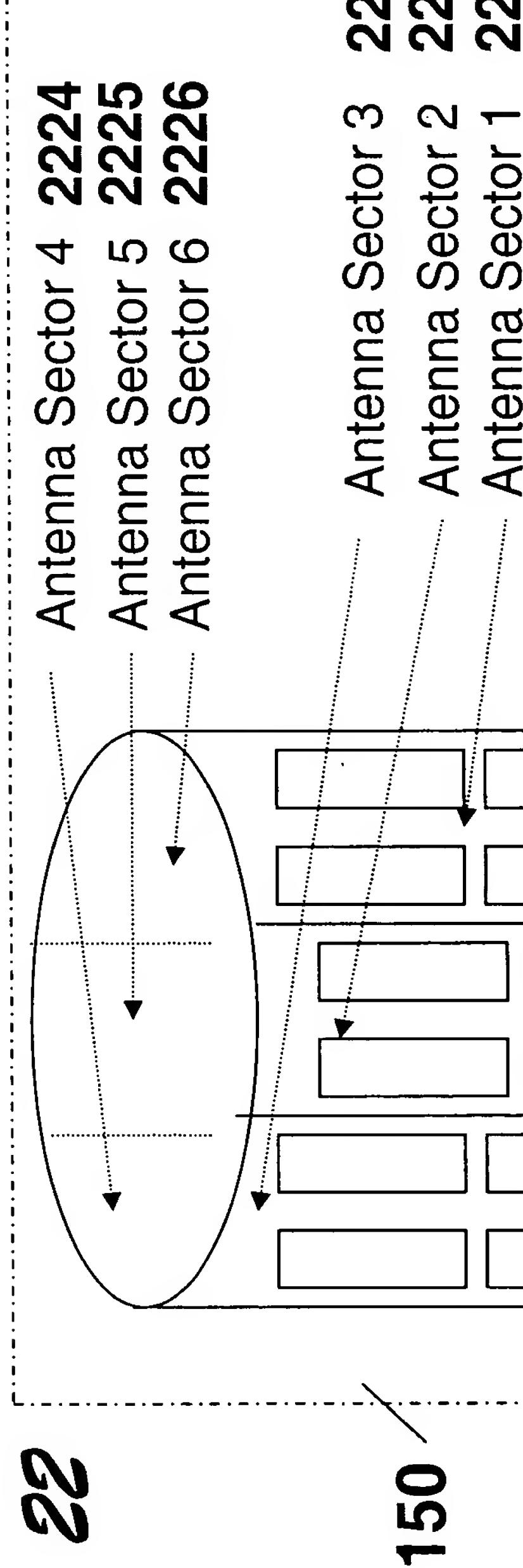


Fig. 21

**2 Directional Flat Panel and 2 Directional / Polarized
Planar Array Antenna Sectors**

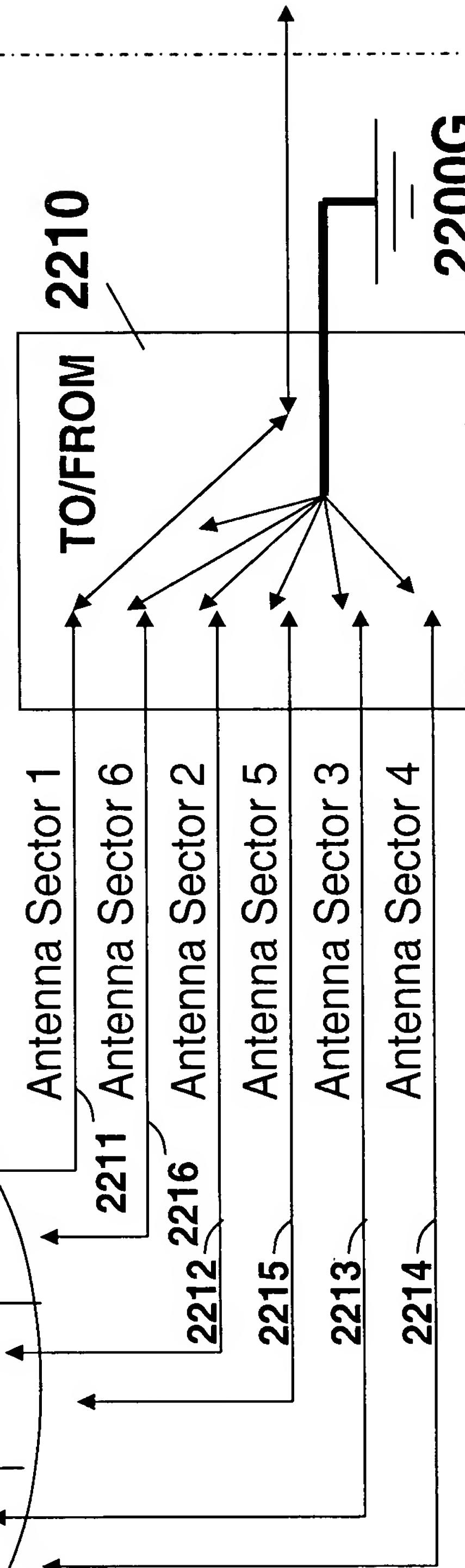
150





Each Antenna Sector is
Flat Panel with Multiple “Patches”

Antenna
Switch Structure

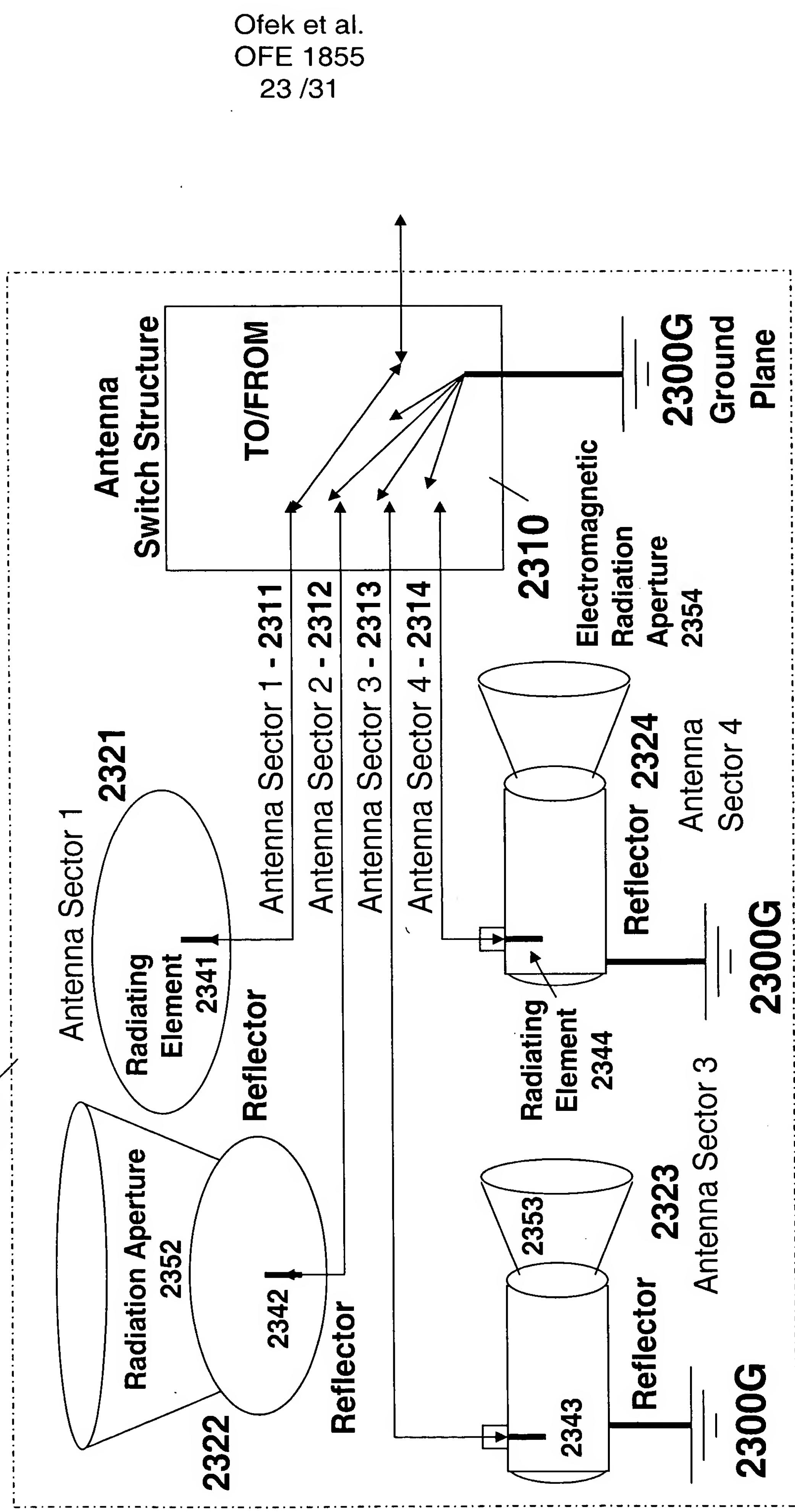


Electric Ground Potential Can be Connected to any Antenna Sector

Fig. 23

4 Directional
Parabolic-dish-reflector or Yagi/Tube-like
Antenna Sectors

150



Zig. 24

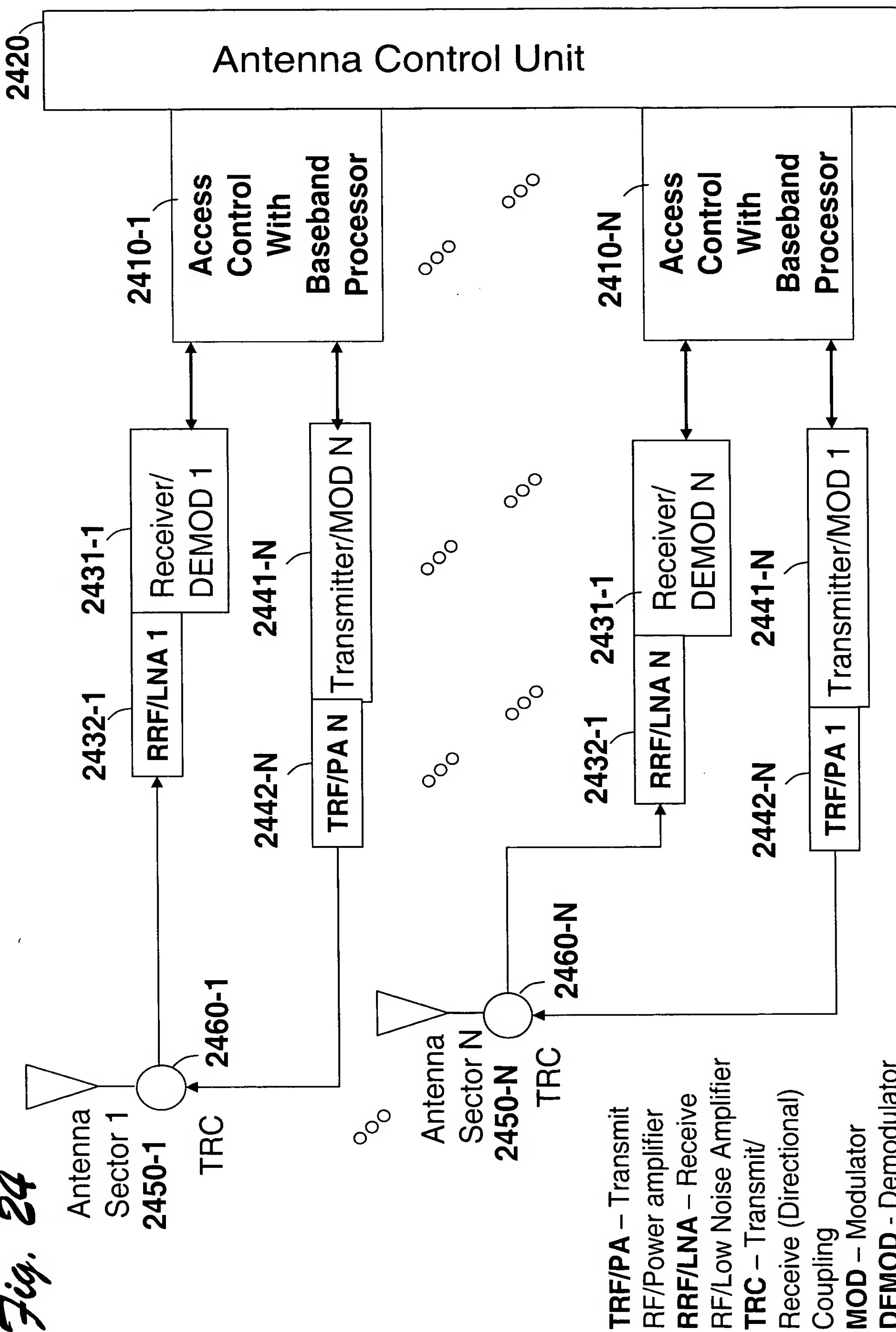


Fig. 25

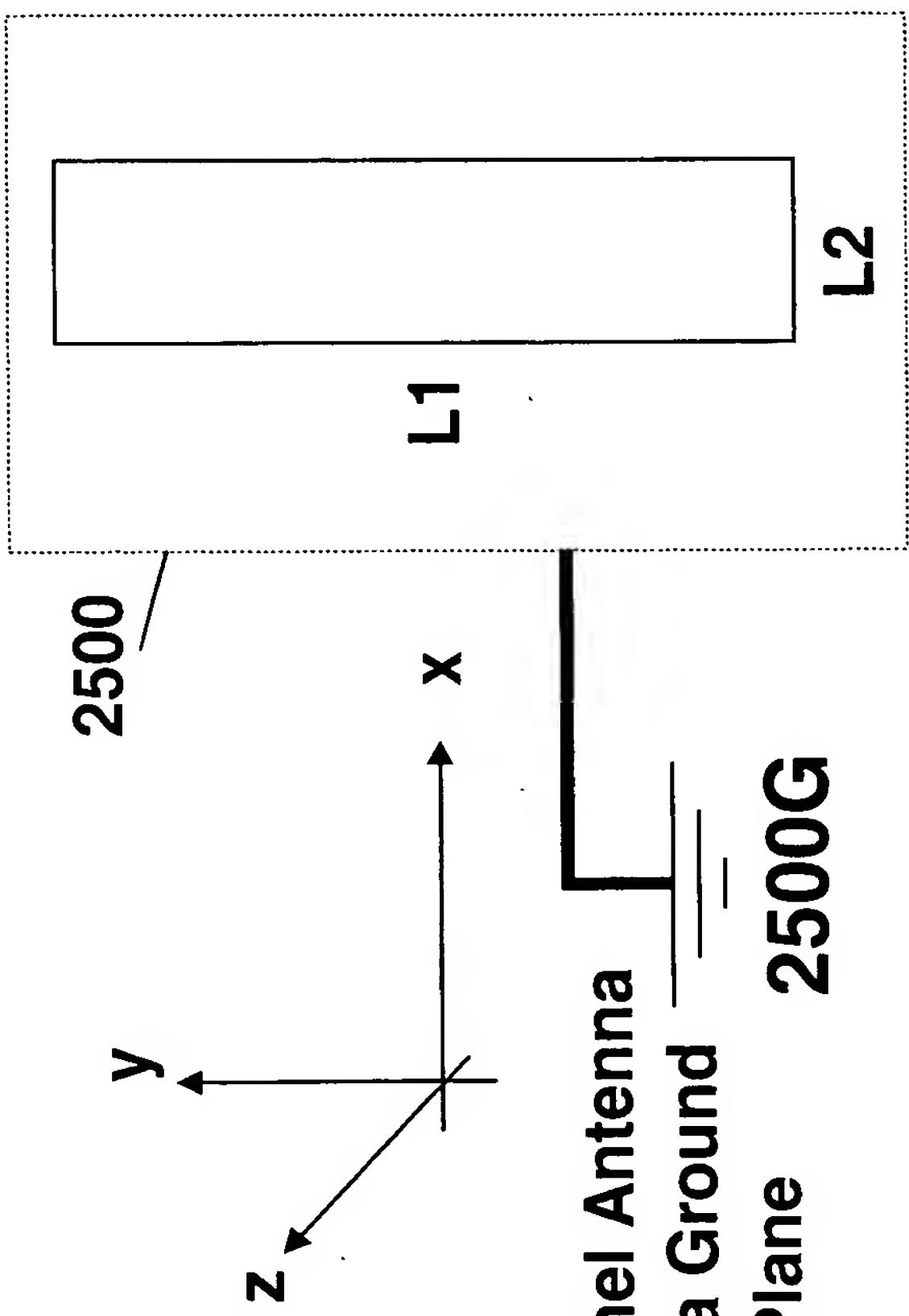
Flat Panel Antenna Sector Design

2511. $g_{\max} \approx 4 * (3.14) * \{ (L1 * L2) / (\text{Lambda}^2) \}$ [Lambda = speed-of-light/Frequency]
[A=L1*L2 is the rectangular area of antenna aperture in cm²]

2512. Lambda/L1 and Lambda/L2 are the beam widths –
in radians (57.3 degrees)

2513. Antenna Gain: $G(\text{db}) = 10 \log_{10}(g_{\max}) \approx 10 \log_{10}[12.5 * A / \text{Lambda}^2]$

Aperture



Flat Panel Antenna
with a Ground
Plane $2500G$

Fig. 26 Plurality of Vertically Stackable Flat Panel Antenna Sectors
- Each sector consists of plurality of "patches" may be tilted along L1 and/or L2
- Ground and dielectric planes are not shown

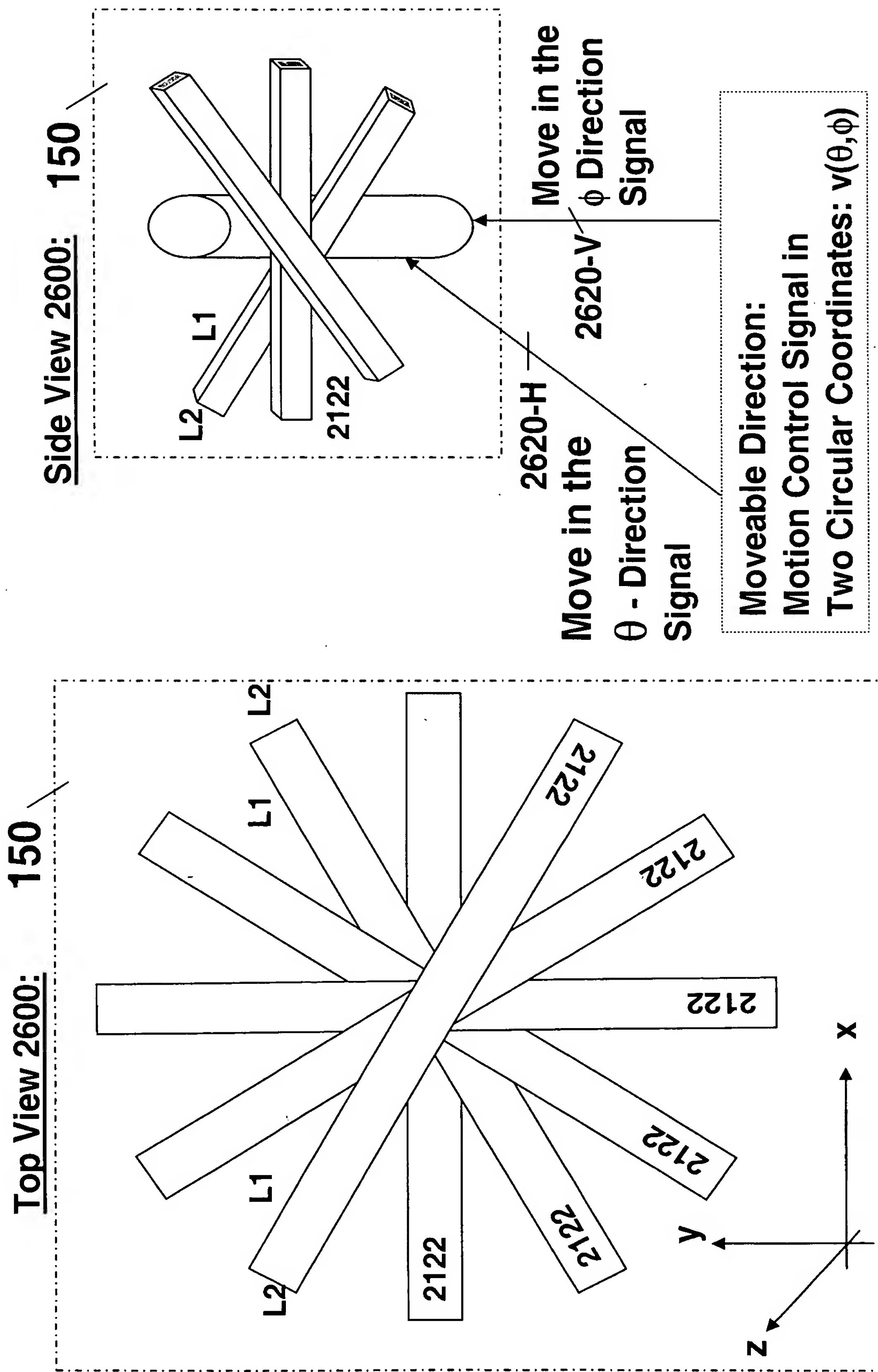
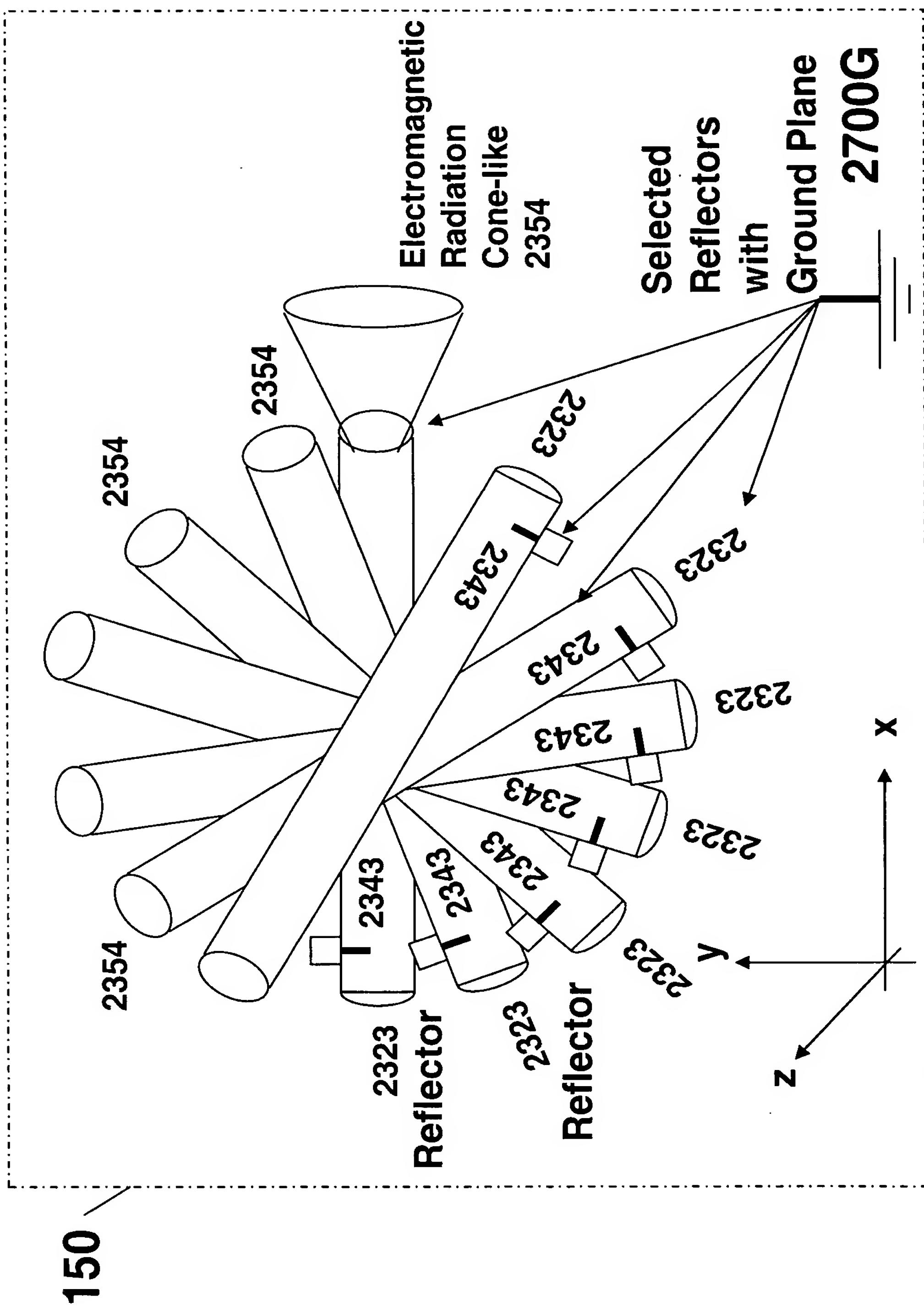


Fig. 27

Plurality of Vertically Stackable Tube-like/Yagi Antenna Sectors



Zig 28

Flat Panel Antenna Sector

Front View 2810:

Side View 2820:

The diagram illustrates a patch antenna structure. A horizontal line labeled L_1 represents the aperture. A vertical line labeled L_2 represents the height of the patch. The patch itself is a rectangular structure with a periodic slot pattern. A dotted line labeled "Patch" connects the top of the patch to the L_1 line. Two horizontal arrows point from the text "Direction Of Main Radiation Lobe" to the right end of the L_1 line. A coordinate system is shown with the x -axis pointing diagonally upwards and to the right. The text "Aperture $\approx L_1 * L_2 * \cos(x)$ " is written vertically on the right side of the diagram.

Predefined Dielectric Material and Ground (with a Fraction of Lambda Margins Around the Patches)

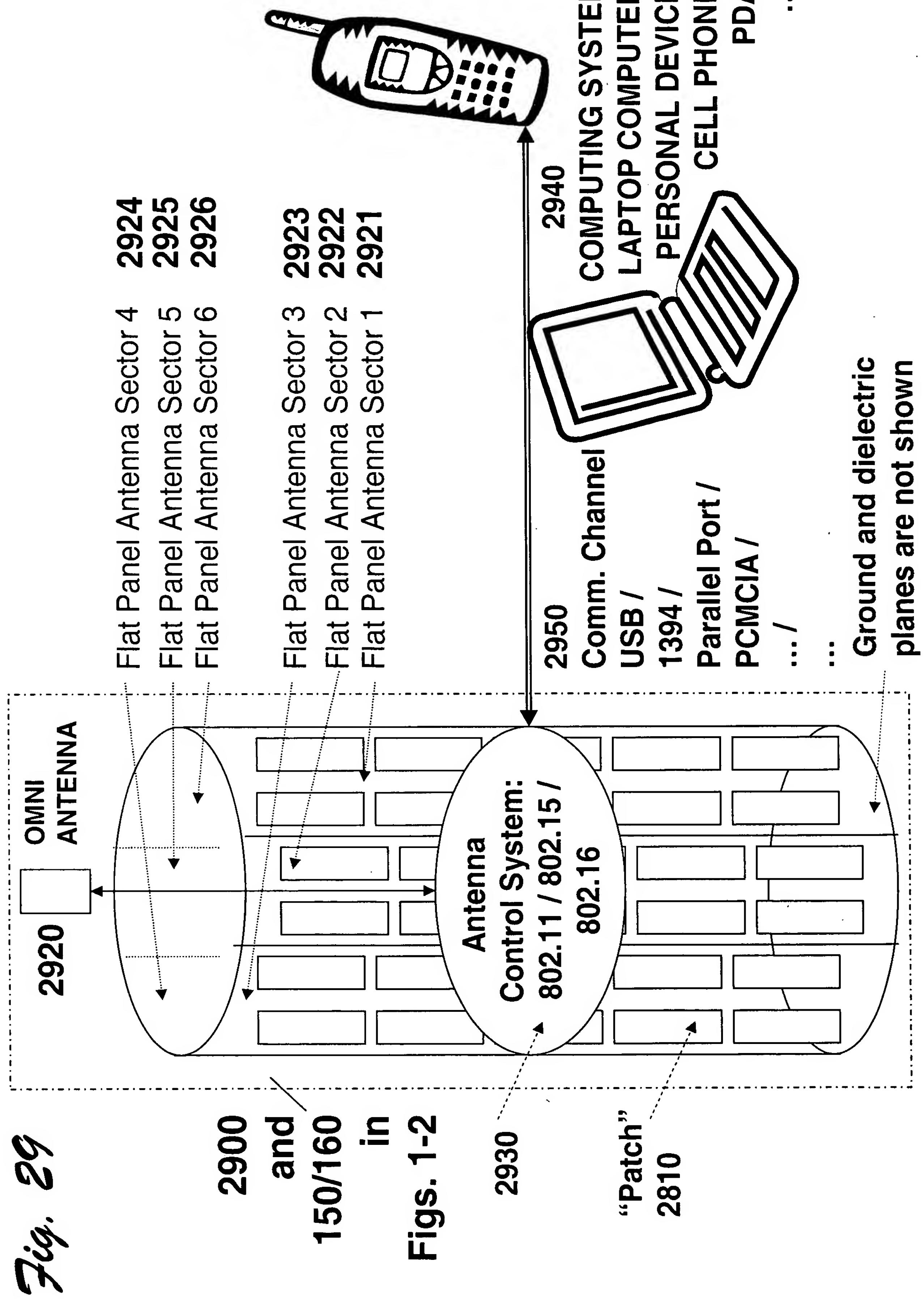


Fig. 30 Plurality of Flat Panel Antenna Sectors Radiating Electromagnetic Signals in Predefined Direction in Space – Selected Panels can be Tilted

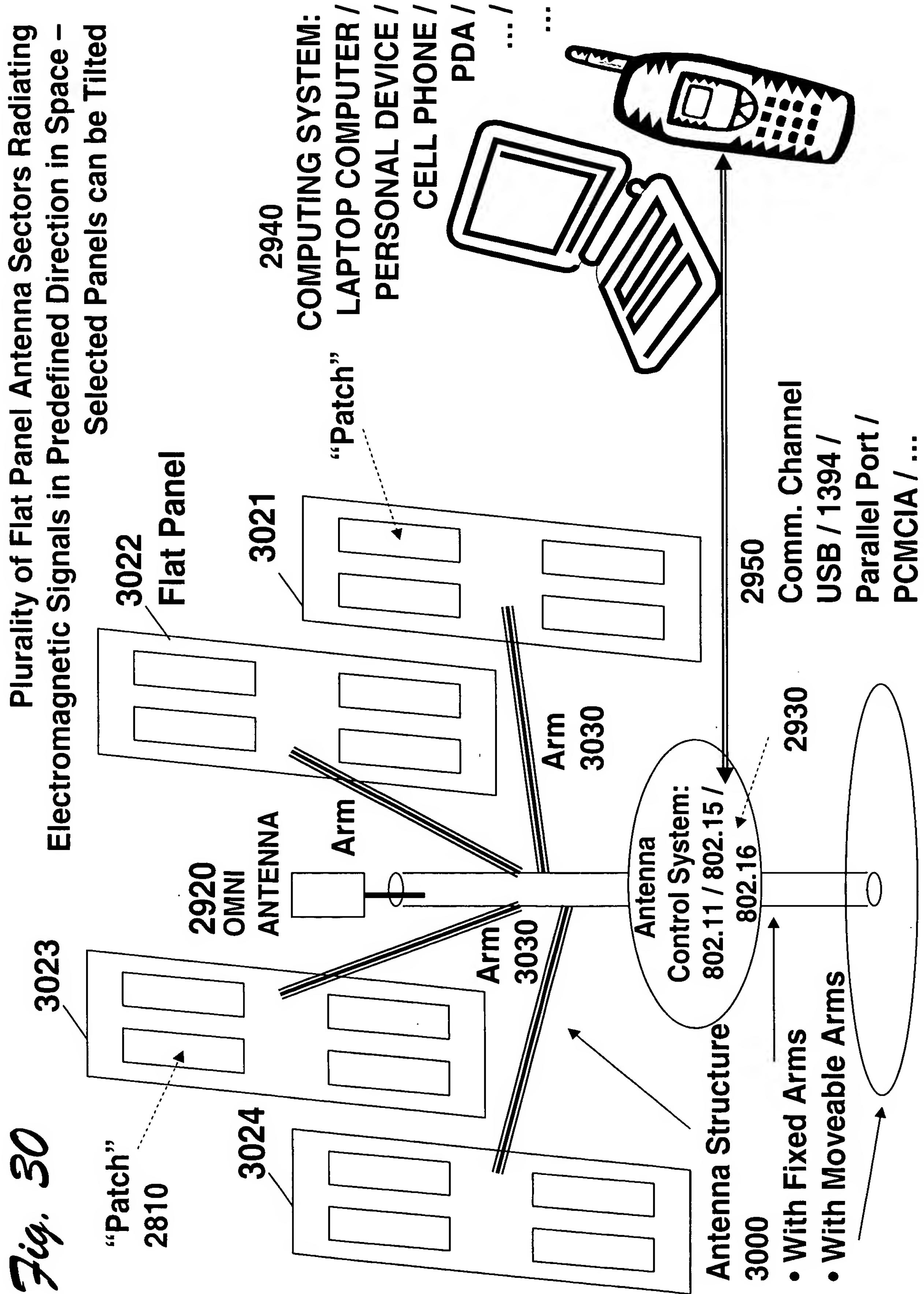


Fig. 31
A Vertical Slice of Cylindrical Shape Structure
(6 Vertical Slices with Hexagonal Arrangement for Covering 360°)

